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WHOLE NUMBER 1171

CAPT. H. B. WILSON



Capt. H. B. Wilson, formerly commander of the American battleship Pennsylvania, is now in command of the fleet of submarine chasers.

ALLIES SMASH AHEAD

Anglo-French Steam Roller Again on Forward Move.

Beat Off German Counter-Attacks and Take More Fortified Villages and Heights.

London, April 19.—The British forces have made further progress north of St. Quentin and have captured the village of Villers-Bretonneux, according to an official statement given out by the war office today.

Paris, April 19.—Important progress was made by the French in their attack east of Soissons. The war office announces the capture of Chavonne and Chivy. The French pushed on north of these points, reaching the vicinity of Braye-en-Laonnois. The Germans made three desperate counterattacks in the Champagne. They were checked by the French, who inflicted heavy losses on the attacking troops. Since Monday the French have captured about 14,000 unarmored Germans. In the Champagne large numbers of machine guns and trench mortars have been captured and also 12 cannon, including three of large caliber.

All reports agree that the engagement which developed on the line from Soissons to Anberive is one of the fiercest since the beginning of the war. During the past 24 hours the French have been driving home their attacks in storms of rain and snow.

It is estimated that the Germans concentrated about twenty divisions (400,000 men) along the front, and the most determined efforts were made to check the French advance north and south of the Aisne river.

Dispatches from Paris quote military critics as predicting that the allies are "on the threshold of their biggest victory since the Marne."

Wounded soldiers and German prisoners arriving in Paris from the Aisne battlefield picture the ground over which Monday and Tuesday's fighting raged as an inferno of noise and confusion. Amidst the clamor of thousands of cannon and machine guns and countless thousands of rifles, the armies surged back and forth in the reeking mud, and blood of fallen soldiers. And the days were gray and sunless, the battle smoke adding to the pall. Corpses were everywhere. Shell craters and crumbling trenches were piled up with them. Darkness brought no lull for the fighting continued beneath the light of star shells.

COUNT TISZA RESIGNS POST

Amsterdam Dispatch Says the Premier of Hungary Has Resigned—Two Ministers Out.

London, April 19.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that the Budapest socialist paper Novezavk announces the resignation of Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier.

Amsterdam, April 19.—The Vienna newspapers announce that Doctor Urban, minister of commerce, and Doctor Baernreither, minister without portfolio, have resigned.

Belgium's German Ruler Out.

Ussels, April 19.—Governor General von Bissing is again ill and the emperor has appointed General von Ehl-his successor for the time being.

General von Zuehl is at present governor of Antwerp.

\$7,000,000,000 WAR BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE

U. S. to Grant \$3,000,000,000 Credit to the Entente Allies.

FINAL VOTE WAS 84 TO 0

\$4,000,000,000 Ready for America—First Bond Issue Will Be Floated Within Two Weeks—Small Banks Protected.

Washington, April 19.—The United States will be ready within twenty-four hours to place \$3,000,000,000 to the credit of the entente allies and to spend \$4,000,000,000 toward America's part in the war against Germany.

The senate unanimously passed the bill authorizing the issuance of \$5,000,000,000 worth of government bonds and \$2,000,000,000 worth of short-term certificates of indebtedness for this purpose. Eighty-four senators voted—12 being absent.

Will Market Bonds.

The first allotment of the bonds, probably totaling nearly \$1,000,000,000, is expected to be placed on the market within two weeks.

Speakers for the absentees put each one in the record as favoring the bill. Absentees were Bankhead, Goff, Hollis, Huston, Lane, Martin, Newlands, Smith of Michigan and Smith of South Carolina, Tillman, Underwood and Warren.

The bill as it passed is strengthened to gain the unanimous approval of the country. Small financial institutions, such as some state and savings banks, are fully protected and may participate in the loan on exactly the same grounds as the great national and federal reserve banks.

No depositor of a bank who withdraws his money for the purpose of the bonds can possibly harm his own interests of those of the depository, because the bill now authorizes the secretary of the treasury to deposit with any bank or trust company an amount not to exceed the sum withdrawn by depositors or used by the bank for the purchase of the new bonds of the \$5,000,000,000 issue.

An amendment incorporating this feature in the bill was introduced by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, himself a banker.

Other amendments providing for a report by the secretary of the treasury on the expenditure of the funds raised under the provisions of the bill were adopted without making any changes in the vital features.

Antiwar Senators Vote.

All senators who voted against a declaration of war voted with the senators on the amendments and refrained from discussing the bill. Senator Norris of Nebraska voiced by an amendment his nonapproval of the provision that the bonds shall bear a higher rate of interest if subsequent war bonds are put out at interest above 3½ per cent authorized in this issue.

Senator Stone expressed his conviction that the federal reserve banks should handle the bond issue, saying they were organized for just such purpose and should be given the privilege and the test of handling the great loan.

A small but important amendment that will greatly popularize the loan exempts the bonds from taxation of any sort. Neither federal, state nor municipal government nor any other taxing body of any kind may levy one cent against the vast wealth represented in the issue of \$5,000,000,000 of bonds.

A fair estimate of the wealth that will be absorbed in this popular loan may be gained by the fact that the bond issue alone increases the per capita of indebtedness of the country by \$50, and the war budget provided by the bill by \$70 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Small Banks Protected.

The Weeks amendment is made so broad that no bank need fear wholesale withdrawals of money for the purchase of bonds. The \$3,000,000,000 for loans to the nations of the entente allies will undoubtedly be the first great demand, but as this money is to be spent largely in the United States, banks and trust companies will not feel the withdrawal heavily.

Another important amendment limited the time of issue of bonds bearing a higher rate of interest and affecting the present issue to the period before the termination of the war the date of the termination to be fixed by proclamation.

Clarksville.—"A spotless town with plenty to eat" is the slogan of the young men's club.



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125,000 OUT ON STRIKE IN BERLIN

Munition Plants Affected, Tageblatt Says, Though Official Statement Denies It.

SOME WINDOWS SMASHED

Soldiers and Police Guard Imperial Castle Beset by Great Crowd—Women Most Bitter in Outcry Over Rations.

Copenhagen, April 19.—The number of strikers in Berlin is placed in excess of 125,000, according to a report of the anti-war committee. The strikers are distributed, according to the Tageblatt, through machine works, some electrical establishments, and some of the munition plants. The Tageblatt statement is interesting in view of a dispatch from the official news bureau denying that munition factories are affected. The Tageblatt says, however, that the great munition industry at Spandau has not been involved.

Reports in all the Berlin newspapers which have arrived agree in saying that most of the demonstrators were orderly, although roughs resorted to occasional window breaking in Unter den Linden, Friedrich and Leipziger streets and other central thoroughfares.

Guards at Imperial Castle. Soldiers as well as police were used in cordons thrown about Unter den Linden and the imperial castle. Great crowds gathered in the neighborhood of the castle during the day and the temper of the crowd, especially the women, is described as extremely bitter.

The strikers denounced the farmers, the wholesalers and the government in equal measure for responsibility for the food situation. Even socialist leaders that opposed the strike made it evident to the authorities that a further curtailment of rations from any cause could not be borne.

Labor representatives interviewed Lord Mayor Wermuth and the Prussian food commissioner, Michaelis. Assurances were given them in regard to food which it is hoped will induce the workmen to abandon the strike.

Vorwaerts Sees Peace Demand.

Vorwaerts alone of the big Berlin papers ventured to comment editorially on the strike. It said that the demonstration was based not only on the food situation and the demand that internal reforms be no longer delayed, but also on the deep longing of the people for peace.

While asserting that the peace sentiment has a decisive role in the movement, Vorwaerts argues that the strike cannot be regarded as anti-governmental, since the "Austrian and German declarations justify the hope that the policy of the central powers is now on a path which will soon lead to peace."

The paper laments the fact that the demonstration will have exactly the opposite effect, probably, from that desired by encouraging Germany's enemies to continue the war and diminishing the output of munitions. It also regrets that, among other excesses, a crowd gathered in front of the vacant British embassy yelling and cat calling.

"Pacifist Intriguer" Acquitted.

No reports of a strike movement in labor centers outside Berlin have been received. A Kiel dispatch says that the radical anti-war party got control of the greater Kiel socialist assembly and passed resolutions against voting war credits. Another sidelight comes from Munich, where a woman teacher

THE CALL

RUSSIAN ENVOY QUILTS POST

Action of George Bakhmeteff, Who Stands by Old Regime, Unprecedented.

Washington, April 19.—George Bakhmeteff, Russian ambassador to the United States since 1911, has called the provisional government at Petrograd that he had decided to relinquish his office and asked that someone be named to take charge of the embassy.

Distinctly a member of the old imperial regime, the ambassador's separation from the new democratic government has been a foregone conclusion.

U-BOAT ATTACK CONFIRMED

Commander of Destroyer Smith Reported to the Navy Department—Watch Saw Periscope.

Washington, April 19.—Substantiation of the reported attack by a German submarine on the American destroyer Smith off the Atlantic coast was received at the navy department in a report from the commander of the destroyer. He reported that the officer of the watch saw the periscope of the U-boat about 400 yards distant from the Smith. His story was verified by the quartermaster and the gun crew on duty at the time.

GERMAN U-BOAT IS DISGUISED

Rigged Out as Three-Masted Sailing Ship Submarine Chases British Steamship.

New York, April 19.—A German submarine disguised as a sailing ship, carrying three masts, was sighted by the British steamship Southern Down on April 4, about 200 miles west of Lisbon, and for two hours the British freighter was chased, escaping capture or destruction through superior speed, according to officers of the Southern Down, on arrival of the vessel at an American port.

ARGENTINA SEIZES VESSELS

Formally Takes Over All Interned German Ships—To Prevent Damage to Craft.

Buenos Aires, April 19.—Argentina formally took all German interned ships "into custody." The official explanation of the action was to prevent German crews damaging their vessels. Officially the government has not yet announced its course on the submarineing of the Monte Protegido.

A formal statement issued pointed out that all casualties in Saturday's rioting were foreigners except the policemen killed.

MASSES TO RULE IN RUSSIA

Workmen's Delegates Vote to Take All Lands Belonging to the Crown.

Petrograd, April 19.—The closing sitting of the congress of the council of workmen's and soldier's delegates passed resolutions favoring the suppression of classes and titles and the confiscation of all lands belonging to the crown, the church and also monasteries. Provision is made for the transfer of the lands to the use of the peasants.

Firemen Killed in Blast.

Troy, N. Y., April 19.—Three firemen, including Battalion Chief Bailey, were killed and eight others, including Chief Byron, badly hurt by the explosion of an ammonia tank during a fire.

was put on trial for "pacifist intrigues." She was acquitted on the ground that she was demented from overstrain.

HEAVY FIRING OFF CAPE COD; THINK SEA BATTLE IS ON

Navy Yard Officials Get Reports Indicating Fight From Three Points.

SHOOTING THRILLS THE COAST

Washington Gets Report and Issues Statement Saying Coast Guard Stations Heard Firing From Big Guns in Rapid Succession.

Boston, April 19.—Reports of heavy gun fire at the entrance of Massachusetts bay sent a thrill along the coast. Three coast guard stations on Cape Cod successively reported to the navy yard here that they had counted distinct and repeated shots from the north and northwest of the tip of the cape. It was believed at the navy yard that American vessels were engaged with the enemy.

Inside the cape a heavy fog hung over the waters, but outside the weather was calm and a gentle breeze was blowing.

No warship was sighted by the three stations, and after 30 minutes the firing ceased.

Salutes Believed Improbable.

It was suggested that ships of the allies which are constantly on patrol duty might have come up with friendly warships and salutes might have been exchanged. Naval men could not understand, however, why warships on active duty should betray their location merely for the sake of naval etiquette. They believed that there was no saluting unless prearranged, of which there was no knowledge at the navy yard.

Subsequent attempts to learn something definite failed, and an explanation of the firing awaited reports from war vessels in the vicinity. Meantime steps were taken to meet any emergency.

First Report From Provincetown.

The first report reached Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, in charge of the radio naval district, which includes all the New England coast, from naval station No. 32 at Provincetown just inside the cape. It read:

"At 9:15 a. m., in direction north-east by north, 15 guns heard in quick succession. After an interval 15 minutes, 15 more guns were heard."

Receipt of this message was followed quickly by a report from station No. 33 at Race point, directly on the tip of the cape and the most northerly point. It read:

"At 9:30 heavy firing of guns in quick succession heard due north. Several more guns heard 10:20." (There was some doubt whether the latter figures were meant to indicate the hour.)

On the heels of these messages came a third from coast guard station No. 80 at Peaked Hill bar, on the outside of the cape, near the northern end and not far from Highland light. The message read:

"At 9:41 three guns heard in quick succession northeast by north. Heard plainly."

Reports Taken Seriously.

The navy yard had no information except that received from the coast guard stations. Newspaper correspondents on the cape said reports of gunfire were current, but all of these were traced to the messages received at the navy yard. No citizens at Highland light or other points near by could be found who heard gunfire. However, the reports were taken very seriously at the navy yard, where the feeling was that there had been a battle off the coast.

Washington Gets Report.

Washington, April 19.—The navy department officially confirmed reports that firing of big guns was heard off the Massachusetts coast. The statement authorized was as follows:

"Coast guard stations along Cape Cod reported to the district command at Boston hearing firing of heavy guns in rapid succession out to sea northward to stations. The reports were made in quick succession of each other by the three stations and transmitted to officers in command in that district at 9:41 a. m."

The department is without information as to the nature of the firing or whether warships were engaged.

SPANISH STEAMER IS SUNK

Steamship Tom, 2,413 Tons, Destroyed by German Submarine—Eighteen Lives Lost.

Madrid, April 19.—The Spanish steamship Tom, 2,413 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine with the loss of 18 lives.

LADY DOUGLAS HAIG



Lady Douglas Haig should be one of the proudest women in England these days, considering the great victories her husband, the British commander in chief, is winning in northern France.

MUST WIN OR PERISH

German People Warned of Dire Result of Defeat.

Newspaper Paints Dark Picture of Economic Condition if Empire Is Beaten.

The Hague, April 19.—How urgent is the yearning for peace among the German people and how great is the increased strain just imposed on them in consequence of the reduction in the bread ration may be judged from the exhortations and the pictures of woe published in provincial newspapers on the inauguration of the curtailment of the bread supply. The Courier of Hannover, for example, represents that a quicker but unsatisfactory peace would not lead to a better food supply. The people are told that Great Britain, France, Italy and even the United States are reckoning with a world famine for the current year, and that in case of a premature conclusion of peace the demands of these countries for their own needs would prevent the supplying of Germany with foreign foodstuffs.

The Courier portrays the British people as paying the highest grain prices of a century, and declares that the Germans are situated more favorably than those who planned to starve them, not being menaced by a bad world crop and rapidly sinking ship tonnage.

If, however, the blockade of Germany should succeed through lack of economy, the newspaper says, "our people would have not only a time of bitter hunger, but a long period of the lowest wages and the most painful enticement. Then while France, Italy and Russia carried off Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, the Trentino, Constantinople and big Austro-Hungarian provinces as the price of victory, Great Britain would undertake the long-planned annexation of our economic riches. Bread would be dear and wages low for our entire laboring population. We must therefore muster all our strength, clench our teeth, and remembering the sacrifices and sufferings of our men folk in the field, hold out and take up this new food sacrifice."

RULES FOR ALIEN ENEMIES

Attorney General Gregory Drafts Regulations for the Conduct of Certain Foreigners.

Washington, April 19.—Stringent rules governing the conduct of Germans or other alien enemies of the United States were drafted by Attorney General Gregory. United States district attorneys in all jurisdictions of the United States will be supplied with copies of the rules and instructed to enforce them to the letter. The rules simplify the regulations laid down in President Wilson's proclamation and are so rigid as to amount to martial law in their effect on Germans.

Chattanooga.—Two strangers, armed with pistols, entered the First National bank at Crossville and forced the cashier, J. S. Read, Assistant Cashier W. L. Guthrie and Bookkeeper B. B. Hally to enter the large vault and made their escape with what money they could find on the counter and in cash drawers.